

NEVADA

No general legislation ceding any part of the State's jurisdiction to the United States. Jurisdiction over the Naval Ammunition Depot Reservation at Hawthorne, Nevada, was acquired by special act of the Senate and Assembly of Nevada approved March 28, 1935.

NEVADA CASES: *State v. Mack*, 23 Nev. 359, 47 P. 763; 31 Atty. Gen. 294; 38 Atty. Gen. 341; 39 Atty. Gen. 155; *State v. Mendez*, 61 P. (2) 300; *Six Companies, Inc. v. Devinney*, 2 Fed. Sup. 693; *Ex parte Sloan*, 22 Fed. Cas. 324, No. 12944.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

By act of its Legislature approved June 14, 1883 (Laws of New Hampshire, 1883, Chap. 1, page 5), jurisdiction of the State was ceded to the United States over all such pieces or parcels of land within the limits of the State as have been or shall hereafter be selected and acquired by the United States for the purpose of erecting post offices, custom houses or other structures, exclusively owned by the United States and used for its purposes, provided that an accurate description and plat of such lands so acquired, verified by the oath of some officer of the United States having knowledge of the facts shall be filed with the Governor of the State. The right is reserved to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts. (See Title I, Sec. 1-5, Public Laws of New Hampshire, 1926.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE CASES: *State v. Dimmick*, 12 N. H. 194; *Town of Tilton v. Town of Sanbornton*, 100 Atl. 981.

NEW JERSEY

By act approved March 29, 1907 (New Jersey Acts, 1907, Chap. 19, page 43), consent of the State was given to the acquisition by the United States, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise of any land within the State for the erection of dockyards, custom houses, court houses, post offices, or other needful buildings. Exclusive jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over land so acquired with the right reserved to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts. (See Secs. 1, 2 and 3, Title 52, Chap. 30, Revised Statutes of New Jersey, 1937.)

NEW JERSEY CASES: *U. S. v. Mayor and Council of Hoboken*, 29 F. (2) 935; *U. S. v. Andem*, 158 Fed. 996; *State v. Morris*, 76 N. J. L. 222, 68 Atl. 1103; *Steinmetz v. Snead and Co.*, 123 N. J. L. 497, 9 Atl. (2) 801; *Middleton v. La Compagnie Transatlantique*, 100 Fed. 866; *Hamburg American Steamship Co. v. Grubs*, 196 U. S. 407; 13 Atty. Gen. 460.

NEW MEXICO

By act of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico approved June 10, 1912 (New Mexico Laws, 1912, Chap. 47, page 74), the consent of the State was given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of lands required for sites for custom houses, court houses, post offices, arsenals or other public buildings whatever, or for any other purposes of the Government. Exclusive jurisdiction is expressly ceded over land so acquired with the right reserved to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts. (Sections 146-101 to 146-103, New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Compilation 1929, also Sections 8-202, 8-203 and 8-204, 1941 Compilation.)

NEW MEXICO CASE: *State v. Mimms*, 43 N. M. 318, 92 P. (2) 993.

NEW YORK

The first legislation by the State of New York in the nature of a general cession of jurisdiction to the United States over lands acquired by it within the State was an act approved April 17, 1896 (New York General Laws, 1896, Chap. 391, p. 375), which is entitled "An act giving authority to the Governor of the State to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain sites in the State of New York for light houses or other public works of the United States." By this act the consent of the State was given to the purchase by the United States of any tract, piece or parcel of land from any individual or individuals, bodies politic or corporate within the boun-